OPENING OF THE "COMMON CAUSE" HUT IN FRANCE

The Common Cause
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

"Dulce et Decorum Est . . ."

Last Monday the Houses of Parliament offered their thanks to the Services. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister moved:—"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, petty officers, and men of the Navy for their faithful watch upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress, while guarding our shores and protecting from the attacks of a barbarous foe the commerce upon which the victory of the Allied cause depends.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British Armies in the field, and also to the women in the medical and other services auxiliary thereto, for their unfailing courage and endurance in defending the right, amid sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they have set their hands until the liberty of the world is secure.

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions Overseas, from India, and from the Crown Colonies who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades from the British Isles in the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield, and to take their full part in the struggle for human freedom.

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the mercantile marine for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry the vital supplies to the Allies through seas infested with deadly perils.

"That this House doth acknowledge with grateful admiration the valour and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country, and tenders its sympathy to their relatives and friends in the sorrows they have sustained."

In the House of Lords similar resolutions were moved.

It was no doubt fitting that at this time the rulers and representatives of the nation should try to put into words a little of what is felt by all for those who have struggled and suffered for all. In the nature of things it could only be a very little. It is one of the occasions on which one feels the uselessness of words, or rather the greatness of heroic life and death which so transcend all that can be said about them. We are glad that the resolutions emphasise the unity of the Commonwealth, which makes this war an epoch in British and in human history. Never before have men and women from all the Continents of the world united in defence of a civilisation. A new ideal of citizenship and of patriotism has been upheld by the British Commonwealth in this war. It has been recognised that English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Indians, all belong to one country, and that of this country men and women are alike citizens. All this will have to be worked out and put into practice in happier days. But it has been felt in the days of anguish, and can never be forgotten. Meanwhile, though words fail us, we wish to join in offering to those who are serving and suffering and dying for our country, our proud and grateful thanks.

Irish Boundary Commissioners.

A Boundary Commission has now been appointed for Ireland. The members of it are:—

The Right Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. (Chairman).
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, K.C.B.
Walter Tapper Jerred, Esq., C.B.
Mr. Jerred will also act as Secretary to the Commission.

The Speaker and Mr. Jerred acted in similar capacities on the English Commission. Sir Henry Robinson is Vice-President of the Irish Local Government Board, while Mr. Jerred is an assistant secretary at the English Local Government Board. He rendered invaluable service as secretary of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform.

In determining the number of members to be assigned to any county or borough and the boundaries of any county or borough and of any divisions thereof, the Commissioners will proceed in accordance with the following general rules:—

1. The total number of members of the House of Commons for counties and boroughs in Ireland shall remain unchanged, *i.e.*, 103.

2. In assigning members regard shall be had to the population and size of the constituencies.

3. Existing constituencies and the boundaries thereof shall not be altered except so far as appears to the Commissioners to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of these instructions.

The University representation (Trinity College, Dublin, two members) remains untouched.

Opposition to the Education Bill.

Opposition to the Administrative Clauses of the Education Bill appears to be gathering strength. At a special meeting of the Association of Education Committees, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed pledging the Association to united and determined opposition to the Bill until Clauses 1 to 5 and Clauses 29, 38, and 40 are deleted or deprived of their objectionable features, on the ground that the powers sought to be invested in the Board of Education by those clauses would give the Department unprecedented powers of an arbitrary character over Local Authorities, and would arrest the development of Local Government.

It will be deplorable if a measure so urgently needed as the Education Bill is delayed or thwarted because of defects in the machinery it proposes, and we hope that every effort will be made to come to some agreement as soon as possible

The New Chairman of the Labour Party.

Mr. Adamson, the Scottish Miners' member, has been appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Adamson, like other Labour leaders, is a consistent Suffragist.

Some New Occupations for Women.

VI.—ADVERTISING.

Two curious ideas exist in certain circles regarding life in the advertising world. The first is that advertising is *infra dig* as a calling for women of refinement and education. The second is that if one cares more or less to put pride in one's pocket, there are some easy, highly-paid appointments to be found in advertising. Both ideas are wrong. Advertising can and does influence national opinions, tastes, and desires, and can improve them. Upon it in the near future will depend to a great extent the rebuilding of British trade here and abroad: without it manufacturers may make their goods in vain. Therefore, it is worthy of the best brains, gifts, and energies that can be devoted to it. But—there are no high salaries to be *held* consistently in advertising without hard work and sustained effort. If there are a few women in it who seem to draw their salaries easily, and yet retain their positions over long periods, it is because they did hard spade-work at some time or another, and are now beginning to reap the fruits.

At the outset, then, I would warn away from advertising all women who think it in any sense beneath them, and all who require £5 to £20 a week for doing nothing. Advertising is a science in the making, and it only has room for workers.

Women have not long had a niche in this section of the commercial world, but they have come to stay. Roughly, they are at work in five distinct branches of advertising:—General Staff, Representing, Art, Copywriting, Management. My own knowledge principally centres round the first and fourth of these, but I will try to deal briefly with each, and to give some idea of salaries obtainable in each case. My figures, however, can only be rough indications, because salaries vary so widely according to circumstances and individual gifts.

General Staff.

On the staffs of advertising agencies, advertising departments of large businesses, and advertisement departments of papers, many girls are employed as clerks and shorthand-typists. Any such position for a girl with her wits about her is the best training-ground for an advertising career, because she can quickly gain experience of how others work, and is in the actual serious advertising atmosphere. Many women began in just this way. One day they had a chance, in a sudden rush or staff shortage perhaps, to do some other work than that for which they were first engaged, applied the knowledge they had picked up by eyes, ears, and common sense, succeeded, and so won promotion. Many ask us what is the best training-school for an advertising career. The International Correspondence Schools have a course which is considered to be the best, but in my opinion any such course should go side by side with practical apprenticeship in an advertising office. The salaries for clerks and shorthand-typists are on similar scale to those in any commercial house, and future success depends entirely on a girl's own enterprise, perseverance, common sense, and alertness to seize chances. But the enterprise must be directed first to perfecting herself in present work, and then to reaching out after something more difficult.

Representing.

Most papers now employ women representatives; and for a woman who has a taste and gift for interviewing, a good knowledge of human nature, and is a good saleswoman, this branch of advertising has many attractions. But a keen sense of humour, tact, cheerfulness in face of failure to secure an order, perseverance, and eternal optimism, are about the only things that will bring a woman through the troubles and trials of representing. She has to sell space in her paper to people of all kinds of tempers, moods, and ideas, most of whom do not want to spend money. She must be able to discern the humour of the man with whom she has to deal, and she must be a good listener as well as a good talker. Her work is to secure an order: her *art* is to secure an order and go away leaving the man pleased that he has given it, and willing to see her again next time. No easy task, but many women succeed better than men. There is no school of which I have ever heard for advertisement representatives save the School of Experience. Salaries, on the whole, are higher for representatives than for indoor workers, but the outlay is usually heavier for the outdoor life, because wear and tear of clothes and the necessity of keeping up a good appearance have to be taken into account, especially at the present time. Women representatives may earn anything from £2 10s. to £5 a week fixed salary (according to the paper), with commission on varying scale. Travelling expenses are also paid.

Art.

One can only touch upon this wide and somewhat intangible subject. For the purpose of this article I have consulted a successful fashion artist, and these, in short, were her remarks: "You must have good drawing if you want to go in for an advertising art career. Train in the art schools, provided you have some real natural ability, and then try for a position in some studios which supply advertisers with sketches. In other words: serve your apprenticeship. There is no royal road. And remember this—you *must* do what is wanted, even if it is against the rules of Art, and even if you have to alter or re-execute your sketch. There are certain art rules which quite probably must be set on one side if your sketch or picture is to sell goods—and that is the only thing that matters to the advertiser. He knows by experience what will sell. It remains to the beginner in advertising art work to produce what is required. When you have gained your practical experience will be time enough to strike out on original lines." Anyone who is thinking of taking up this work would do well to go to John Hassall, the well-known advertising artist, who is conducting a highly successful Correspondence School, and has knowledge of every phase of art requirements in connection with advertising. As to salaries, these vary very greatly according to experience and originality. The large majority do not exceed £2 to £3 a week, but high figures are obtained by the few specialists.

Copy-Writing.

This branch of advertising is beginning to interest many women, especially journalists, who seem to think it will prove easier and more remunerative than journalism. It is infinitely more difficult; often more interesting; sometimes more remunerative. Advertisement writing must be governed by considerations with which the journalist need not trouble. First, it must create a demand for the article advertised. Therefore, it must appeal to large classes of people of varying education, intelligence, and interests. Therefore, an advertisement should be written in vigorous, homely English, mostly of one and two-syllable words. It should tell its story in short sentences, and as briefly as possible. Simplicity always sells goods better than "cleverness." Clear, direct headlines are of greatest importance. The advertisement writer has to consider the article upon which she is to write as if her own success in life depended upon its sale—Why are people expected to buy it at all? What needs will it supply? Why should people buy it rather than some similar article made by someone else? Will men or women buy it? and so on. The answers to such questions supply the material for the advertisement. Women buy nearly everything. Therefore, women should be better able than men to write selling advertisements, because they know the woman's point of view. Familiarity with printers' types and their use, an artistic eye for type balance and arrangement of illustrations, are great assets to the copy-writer. Informative advertisements and booklets telling simply and briefly how things are made and used are always read eagerly, and if well written, are quickly accepted and well paid by advertisers—at all events in normal times.

At the moment, shortage of supplies to a great extent precludes advertising, but that state of affairs will pass. There will be a growing demand for specialists in this class of writing after the war, when the task of rebuilding British trade is upon us. The Dominions and our Allies will want to know about British goods, and upon advertising will devolve the work of telling them. Linguists with thorough knowledge of conditions and needs in other countries will be wanted, so that Britain may advertise her goods abroad in foreign languages, and from the foreign point of view. The art of advertisement-writing is only in its infancy, and will be able to command high salaries, but—it means hard work.

Where can one train? The I.C.S. Course is good, but to anyone who asks me that question my reply is always, "Put yourself into the advertising atmosphere. Serve your apprenticeship in an advertising office or department, and even if you are the greatest author or journalist on earth, don't imagine you can teach advertising anything till it has taught you first. Then, if you can write crisp, happy, selling English, and have original ideas and imagination, you will soon find out how to use and apply them to advertisement-writing."

In these remarks one can only touch upon a few principles underlying advertisement writing, but I want here to put in a

word of warning to any woman who wishes to be a successful copy-writer—avoid bad habits. Many writers start full of enthusiasm and ideas, and do well for a year or so. Then they become stereotyped and dull, or unreliable and erratic. They can only write when "in the mood," and that becomes more and more seldom. Usually this can be traced to a whole galaxy of bad habits fatal to successful work of any kind, and doubly so to those whose brains need to be clear and rapid year in and year out—irregular meals, starting work late in the day instead of at nine in the morning, going on late at night, giving in to "moods," incessant smoking, and trying to work seven days in the week. To keep clear of these habits with rigid determination is true economy of time, money, and health in the end, and is of greater value to the advertisement-writer than a whole course of training in "writing copy," or a host of meteoric ideas which "moods" will not stop to work out. And this refers equally to any branch of advertising.

Good copy-writers can earn from £3 per week upwards to a substantial figure, if they can guard against growing "stale." A settled position is really better than free-lance work, and in my opinion no one should try to start as a free-lance.

Management.

Here, above all things, gift of organisation is essential. Neither men nor women can hold posts of management without several years' experience of advertising in all its phases. Before the war there were few women managers, and even now assistant manager would be the correct term to apply in most cases—not because women have not ability to take responsibility, but because at present few have the necessary all-round experience of advertising.

An advertising manager of a large firm, often in conjunction with an agent, decides how the money set aside by the firm for publicity can be most wisely spent; interviews paper representatives; places the orders for inserting advertisements, or instructs the agent to do so; possibly thinks out various ways by which free advertisements for the firm can be obtained, and so on. Salary is usually a fixed sum (without commission), from about £5 per week upwards.

An advertisement manager controls the advertisement side of a paper or magazine; thinks out ways and means by which business can be obtained; often directs one or more representatives; supervises the printers; and is responsible for the upkeep of the advertising revenue—viz., the amount of money received for each issue of the paper from advertisement orders. Salary is usually fixed from about £5, with commission added, though for daily papers and those carrying a large volume of advertising the fixed amount is often much higher.

There are countless opportunities for women in advertising, and there will be many more. But only keen, vigorous, persevering women are wanted. Advertising awaits much improvement, but that can only come from within, and women of the right kind can, through advertising, take their share in rebuilding the trade prosperity of the British Empire. This, and none other, should be the first ambition and ideal behind every woman in advertising.

Beryl Heitland.

(*Vice-President: Association of Advertising Women.*)

THE SAVING OF CHILD LIFE.

A well-attended conference of sanitary authorities of the United Kingdom, convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy, was held at the Mansion House on October 29th, to discuss the question of the inauguration of a Ministry of Health.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said there were four points on which they might concentrate their energies, viz., the provision of an improved midwifery service, which should include the proper training and housing of midwives; the providing of proper medical attendance, which should include the appointment by municipal authorities of salaried doctors; better medical attendance on, and better treatment for, young children, to include the provision of sufficient hospital and convalescent home accommodation; and the better control of patent foods and milk.

A resolution, urging the establishment of a Ministry of Health, was unanimously carried, as was another introduced by Miss Margaret Ashton (Manchester), asserting that in view of the paramount importance of motherhood and infancy, a special department of the Ministry of Health should be established to safeguard their welfare.

Miss Ashton said that anyone who looked at Baby Week must have been convinced, from the point of view of the working-class mother, that motherhood was far too hard a job for women to undertake. For such people motherhood should be protected instead of being the sweated industry it was.

Lord Rhondda maintained that the Ministry of Health was a war measure, and one that could not wait. The lives of 30,000 babies had been sacrificed through the delay that had already occurred. It was a grave scandal that the present condition of things should be allowed to continue, and that the lives of innocent children should be sacrificed for a day longer than was necessary. He hoped the Ministry of Health Bill could be introduced within the next few months.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION.

The Englishwoman Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts will be held this year in the large galleries of the Central Hall, Westminster, from November 14th to November 29th. H.R.H. the Princess Patricia has graciously consented to open the Exhibition on Wednesday, November 14th, at three o'clock.

Readers of The Common Cause who are, during November, in London and the neighbourhood should make a point of visiting the Exhibition, busy as they all are. They will find a number of charming and entertaining exhibits, and the best possible opportunity of purchasing Christmas presents which are out of the common, and stamped with the individuality which denotes the handicraft expert.

There is much to be said for hand-woven materials at the present moment. Many foreign fabrics have ceased to be imported, while our own hand-loom weavers, in some cases experts also in dyeing, produce varied and charming fabrics and designs at a time when such home enterprises are doubly valuable. At the Englishwoman Exhibition you may buy silk for an evening gown, the like of which you would not see in any shop; first-rate tweed for hard wear in the country; marvellously woven fleecy rugs; winter wraps for soldier friends; and coats, overalls and jumpers all of the most delightful colours.

Millinery is not left out at the Englishwoman show, where will be found unique hat ornaments, and charming and uncommon artificial flowers; while ingenious makers of buttons offer an attractive form of decoration. Jewelry will be represented by modest exhibits of delicately-wrought silver, suitable to war time; and embroidery and fine needlework have also their honourable place.

Many people, when they consider Christmas presents, think first of the children; these persons, it is hoped, will come to look at the toys which will be on show at the Central Hall. There is not much of a living to be made now-a-days by the artist in the way of picture painting, so many of our highly-trained and talented painters have turned their attention to toys.

Polar bears are really Polar bears when they come from the "Jungle" toy-makers, and kangaroos from the Englishwoman Exhibition, carrying little ones in their pouch with an easy grace, will put to shame the ordinary shams of the nursery.

There will be wonderful dolls' houses, too, houses where you go in at the door, which turns upon its real hinges to admit you, if you are of a size appropriate. Only grown-ups would have thought of taking off the whole side of a house to admit its inhabitants.

They do otherwise at the Englishwoman Exhibition.

Then there is feather-work to see, and lacquer, and actually charmingly bound books, though all the leather, we are told, has to be made into boots; and there is pottery and glass—(*pace* the Ministry of Munitions)—and actually things to eat; the sort of things, of course, that we eat out of economy;—and demonstrations every day of vegetarian cookery.

Readers of The Common Cause must undoubtedly come to the Central Hall and look at all these, and many other things.

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" 9 ... "Early Forms of Man" ... ... MISS BOTHWELL-GOSSE
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SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

The Oxford Women Students' Suffrage Society's Canteen for French Soldiers.

On leaving the little station at D——, the eye is at once caught by a large and decorative notice painted in red, white, and green, with "'Cantine Anglaise,' Oxford Women Students' Suffrage Society," and on one side a little Union Jack, on the other a Tricolour. For the benefit of those arriving late, electric-light illuminates this sign, and quickly and gladly the Poilu walks up the little cinder path to the food and comfort that await him.

Our Foyer consists of three buildings. The canteen proper is a long wooden hut with little windows on both sides gay with red and white check curtains, and furnished with tables and benches. Across the further end is the counter, from which the food is served, and behind it the simple, white-washed wall of the Hut serves as a dresser made gay with Rouen ware, plates and bowls. Above wave the flags of all the Allies. There are always big jugs of flowers. The Poilu often expresses his admiration for the decorations by describing it as "coquet," while one went further and said it was "La vie de chateau ici."

One thing very charming about the French soldier is that he never comes alone; there are always at least two comrades, and they pay in turn. A little friendly discussion takes place first, as each wants to pay; then after waiting till all are served, they solemnly touch glasses, or even bowls maybe of soup or coffee. Some raise them, "A votre santé, mademoiselle." The Poilu has, too, a very gracious way of thanking. A dear old sergeant-major, who besides three French decorations, had the D.C.M. (of which he was immensely proud), said, as he rose to go, "And now it only remains for us to thank these ladies for their kind hospitality."

Work starts at 7.20, and a few minutes later a number of men have arrived for their early bowl of coffee or chocolate, and their piece of bread or bread and butter. During the morning early lunchers come in: we always know which are returning from leave by their long faces but full knapsacks. To these the Foyer is a special boon, for they do not want to waste the good food packed by a devoted mother or careful wife in far-off Brittany or warm Provence; yet if it rains they cannot picnic, and if they go to a *café* they must buy the food there, which is probably both dear and dirty. With us they can sit at their ease, and most likely come up to the counter only for a cup of coffee, without which a Frenchman, rich or poor, considers his meal incomplete.

In the middle of the day is the time for talks. Many can speak English, and come up to air it; some of those who speak good English have learnt it as chef or waiter at the Piccadilly or Ritz. One man has been on reading parties with Oxford friends, some have studied business in Liverpool, or been tailors in London. One said he had spent the summer in England every year; asked if as a holiday, he replied, "No: selling strings of onions through the villages!"

In the evening comes the hardest work. The whole time one is doling out food and drinks as quickly as physically possible, and yet one knows that some have taken nearly an hour to reach the canteen in a great rush. Directly one gives them the food, one begs them to withdraw. If the tables are full, the first-comers go to our dear little reading-room, where we have one or two comfortable chairs and many books and papers, and where the soldiers can come and write their letters. This room is also immensely appreciated by the local troops, who call it their "cercle" (a "cercle" is a very smart and exclusive club). Three times a week we have a concert. A dear old lady of seventy-eight brings her gramophone, and plays it for a couple of hours, and it is immensely appreciated. To hear the men joining in the chorus of the Marseillaise is extremely fine. Our recreation-room is, however, small, and in the fine weather many sit round happily outside to listen. But when the snows come!—well before then the military have promised to let us have a baraque for a cinema, and the camp electrician would work it if we could provide apparatus and films. The former would cost £40, and a small regular weekly sum would be required for the films. As a man said to us on return from leave with "cafard" (a terrible attack of the blues), he goes into the cinema, he laughs, and forgets for a while. The furniture has all been made by the company of Engineers here. Theirs are the writing-tables, little stools, and in our mess and the officers' room deck-chairs, which officers having to wait for trains must appreciate. One told me that when near Verdun for four months he had nothing to sit on but a little hard stool. The lieutenant of the Engineers is always ready to have anything made for us—notice-boards, blotters, ash-trays, and ink-pots have been provided in this way with great promptness and kindness. The kindness of all the military authorities is unequalled. The Commandant is always ready to assist: and his adjutant comes round practically every day to see if there is anything he can do for us, and the Commissaire of the Station (practically the R.T.O.) takes the greatest and most paternal interest in the Foyer, and has ornamented his whole station with decorative notices pointing the way and advising the men to visit us.

In addition to the regular work of the canteen, we provide small dressings when required. These are done by our Directrice, who nursed for the Girton and Newnham Unit, very often by the light of a single lantern in our little kitchen. The dressings, ointments and iodines, &c., were ordered at a woman chemist's. When we wanted to pay, she said, "No, that is my little gift to the canteen. This good friend told us of a flattering tribute she overheard. Three hungry and tired-looking poilus said to some jolly-looking friends, "Where have you been?" "Oh! we've been to the English canteen, where we've had the best meal we've had since the war, and it only cost a quarter of what it would have been in the town!"

J. L. F.

Contributions are urgently needed and should be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Sarson, South Lodge, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.

Workers are also needed. These and anyone desiring further information should write to Miss Deneke, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Reviews.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.—ITS PROGRESS THROUGH PARLIAMENT.—WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Many people still feel a little vague as to whether they will be entitled to vote when the Representation of the People Bill becomes law. Others are anxious to know exactly how far it has gone now and what improvements we may hope for in it before it is placed on the Statute Book. They will find the answers to those questions in the valuable pamphlet which is being issued by the National Council for Adult Suffrage with the above title. It is full of information indispensable to the Suffragist at this time, and should be carefully studied and kept for reference.

It can be procured from the Secretary N.C.A.S., 27, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, the price is 3d. for single copies, and 2d. a copy when one dozen or more are ordered at one time.

JUS SUFFRAGII (The International Women's Suffrage Alliance monthly) contains this month an article of outstanding interest relating how the All Russian League of Women's Enfranchisement strove to obtain electoral rights for Russian women during the Revolution. When the programme of the Provisional Government was published, and the League found that nothing was mentioned with regard to the abolition of limitations for women and the extension of electoral rights in them, its Council sent a resolution to the Government demanding enfranchisement and other rights, and began to organise the women of Russia according to professions and districts. They also approached the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in order to ascertain their views. At first their representations were set on one side both by the Government and Workmen's Delegates. But the women's movement grew apace, and pressed its demands with such persistence that at length a favourable answer was obtained. A big demonstration of women took place on March 19th, and, after trying in vain to make the women content with an evasive reply, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council declared in the name of the Council that they would "struggle for women's franchise."

"With whom must you struggle yet?" exclaimed the women.

The Government also tried evasion, but the women would have none of it, and finally Prince Lvoff declared to a deputation that under the word "universal" the Provisional Government meant the extension of electoral rights to women as well.

The League is preparing to bring pressure to bear on whatever Government may be in power, and is also urging the abolition of licensed houses and of the regulation of prostitution.

THE SHIELD (19, Tothill-street., 6d. net.)—The quarterly review of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene contains the protest made to Sir George Cave by the Association against clauses 3 and 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, with a text of these clauses as amended by the Lord Advocate, and some valuable notes on the Moral Conditions of the Streets of London, repudiating the assertions often made in the Press about the frightful temptations which beset soldiers as soon as they set foot in London. The writer quotes Sir Edward Henry (Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police), Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd (officer in command of the London District), and Mr. A. H. Connor, President of the Australian Association (London Branch), in support of her views, and protests against Mr. Max Pemberton's assertion that no healthy young man ought to be expected to stand against the solicitation of girls who "appear to be mere children," and whose solicitation is probably confined to a nod or a wink. The only way of effecting any improvement in national morals is, she maintains, to make it clear that we expect the same standard and the same resistance to temptation from young men that we expect from our girls. Miss E. D. Hutchinson writes on the Needs of Adolescence, and Judge Neil on the Vicious Circle of Poverty and Crime. There are also articles on the Moral Outlook in France, Safeguarding the American Army and Navy, and the Moral Value of the Girl Guide Movement.

THE WOMEN POLICE SERVICE REPORT FOR 1916-17. (St. Clement's Press, 1s. 6d.)

The second annual report of the Women Police Service has just been published, and gives a fine record of work accomplished. This has developed greatly during the past year, and a further rapid increase of the Service's activities is expected.

Donations are still needed to carry on the training of provincial policewomen, and to enable the Service to deal with the varying cases with which their work brings them in touch.

A good deal of confusion still exists in the public mind between the Women Police Service and the Women Patrols (organised by the National Union of Women Workers). The report shows the wide difference between the two. The two movements were both started at the beginning of the war, but with very different objects. The Women Police wish to carry into practical existence the idea, which has been gradually developing among women interested in social reform, of trained, uniformed Policewomen, recognised and salaried as servants of the State. The patrols act mainly as preventive agents, whose duty is to talk to girls who are behaving badly in public places and to help them in trouble. They work, for the most part, in conjunction with experienced male constables, and many of them undertake duty for part time only, while the women police are prepared to undertake independently, as regards women and girls, all the duties that the policeman has towards men and boys.

The two forces have constantly met, and have been able to co-operate in a very friendly spirit.

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Hon. Treasurer: MRS. PERCY BOULNOIS

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2. To create a stronger civic feeling among women, and to increase their sense of responsibility with regard to the exercise of the Municipal vote.
3. To secure the placing on the Register of all women who are qualified for the Local Government Franchise, and to canvass those women who are already on the Register.
4. To secure support for administrative measures in the interests of women and children, and to educate public opinion concerning women's work in Local Government.
5. To organise Local Advisory Committees and Women's Municipal Party Citizen Associations.

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"Homeless Refugees"

A Report on the condition of the Armenian refugees recently received by the "Friends of Armenia" states:—

"We need funds to give help to from 10,000 to 15,000 children. . . . We send this statement and appeal to you, trusting that you will give it careful attention, and that you will do your best by the appeal of these little ones. We are doing all in our power here to relieve distress, but of course we are entirely dependent on organisation and individuals for financial support."

Who can resist an appeal for the alleviation of distress and sorrow among little children? In thanking the readers of "The Common Cause" for their generosity in the past, we confidently appeal to them again to come to our aid.

Gifts for the relief, clothing and housing of the orphaned children will be most gratefully received and promptly acknowledged. They should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., "*Friends of Armenia*," 47, *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1. *Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank," and Treasury Notes registered.*

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representatives, S. R. Le Mare and Miss Frances L. Fuller (West End).*

Married Women and Local Government.

It seems almost incredible that Parliament should contemplate the passing of a measure which will give the Parliamentary vote to married women and yet at the same time withhold from them the municipal vote. It would be quite incredible if we did not know by experience the extraordinary anomalies and inequalities which exist in our registration and electoral laws, and which make us realise that in this connection anything however indefensible is to be expected.

But before it is too late, let us point out once more what will be the result if married women remain disfranchised at Local Government elections. Let us consider the problems which will confront municipalities when the war is over. Reconstruction will be, it is hoped, the task in hand in local government as well as in Parliament—reconstruction of what? Of the homes, the health, the happiness, the infant life, the child life, the education of the whole nation. We shall want, in every town and every county, schemes for housing, for town-planning, for better sanitation, for the provision of nursery schools, milk *depôts*, and schools for mothers. The present Education Bill comprises a number of admirable educational reforms which are permissive in character, that is dependent for their very existence on the goodwill and determination of the local education authorities. We hope that after the war we shall have a reconstruction of the Poor Law which will throw upon each locality the duty of caring for its sick and aged and helpless by humaner and more scientific methods than those of 1834.

Here are tasks which demand for their proper fulfilment all the interest, the brains, the enthusiasm that the nation has to give. And it is proposed that the vote—the driving force which alone can spur local authorities to action—should be denied the married women, those who make the homes, bear and bring up the children, who know most of the difficulties and dangers involved in bad housing and bad sanitation, and who care most about the care and training of children and the educational opportunities which are open to them.

Or to take another point. There have been no municipal elections for the last three years. At the first elections which follow the close of the war there will inevitably be a great desire for change, many withdrawals of old members, and many opportunities for new members to be elected. If we are to have the knowledge and vigour in our local government that we need, it is as essential to have women councillors as it is that married women should have the vote. At present the women councillors are but a handful: it is to be hoped that after the war there will be women candidates at every municipal election throughout the country: how much greater will be their chances of election if they can call for the support of the married women voters as well as for that of the women "householders" throughout the constituencies. If at the next municipal elections there is a large number of women candidates, and several million women electors—including practically all the married women in the country—we may be quite sure there will be a keenness, a freshness, and a reality in the whole affair which municipal elections in the past have often sadly lacked.

There is another point which specially concerns the National Union. We are planning the formation of Women Citizens' Associations which shall in every locality arouse and educate women as to their duties and responsibilities as citizens. Those which are nearest to them are those which concern the town or country in which they live. The work of these Associations will be greatly hampered if married women have no share in these responsibilities, and are obliged to leave

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to the women "householders"—single women and widows—the whole of the direct share as voters in municipal work. Many of us have tried our hands in the past at the organising and educating of women municipal voters; we know what an uphill task it has been, because their number was so small in proportion to the non-voters, and also because they were unrepresentative of the great mass of women who are wives and mothers, but not ratepayers in their own right.

In conclusion, it is earnestly to be desired that this matter will be dealt with in the Representation of the People Bill. Some people are inclined to argue that the Parliamentary vote is the only thing that matters, and that when women have got that they will be able to get anything else that they want including the municipal vote for married women. No doubt they will—in time—but it may be a long time, because after a large measure of Reform such as we hope to get this year the Franchise question will not readily be reopened. And, as has been pointed out, during that time municipalities will be busy with the work of re-building—work the importance of which to the country it is impossible to exaggerate, work in which wives and mothers are vitally concerned, and in which it would be folly, or worse than folly, to deny them the power to take their part.

C. D. R.

Motherhood Endowment.

Do Not Make the Poor Widow Wait.

By the COUNTESS OF SELBORNE.

The question of the endowment of motherhood is a very interesting one, but I do not think it can yet be said to have entered into the region of practical politics. There is, however, a serious danger that the adherents of the larger scheme may neglect those very needy mothers whose lot might be much ameliorated by a very slight change in the law, and whose case is ripe for settlement. I am speaking of the poor widows left with young children.

Theirs is no new claim. For centuries it has been recognised that it is the duty of the community to support them, and it does now support them, but in a clumsy and often inadequate manner.

In almost all Poor Law Unions, however sternly they may hold the principles of the Act of 1834, the widow with young children is granted out-relief. The small alteration that I want to see is, that out-relief changed into an allowance, like the separation allowance, the amount fixed by statute, which the widowed mother should have a right to claim, and which would not suffer any abatement if she was able to earn something in addition. It would not be given to childless widows, but it would be an allowance for the time that a mother should spend in the care and nurture of her children, and should continue until they left school.

I would let it be paid through the relieving officer. What is the good of appointing a new set of officers when there is already a very competent body of men—I wish there were more women among them—employed in the duty of relieving the poor? These widows are poor. That is why we want them to be relieved. You have a very elaborate system of poor relief; to add another because you say poor-law relief is an insult, is wasteful.

Do let us consider in what does this insult consist. Is it founded on the belief that "the poor in a loomp is bad"? But if so, the poor widows cannot escape insult. They certainly are poor. Why should anyone think the worse of them for it?

I do not believe that anyone does. I think that the feeling of insult attached to the Poor Law is partly a heritage from a time when it was very harshly administered, and partly comes from the uncertainty of the sum of relief which people may expect from it. One Board of Guardians may be lavish. In a neighbouring Union economy may be the order of the day. The woman does not know when she applies how much relief she will get, and the accomplished beggar may succeed better in impressing the Guardians with her needs than the shy proud woman whose tongue is tied in speaking of her own sorrows.

This would all pass away when the widows' allowance was a certain fixed sum, which every widow with children who had no private property, could claim as a right.

My reasons for wishing to put the administration of this allowance into the hands of the relieving officers are these.

These women are already relieved by the Poor Law, therefore they are accustomed to deal with Poor Law officials. It is necessary if the State is to provide money for these children, that there should be a certain amount of supervision to see that it is really spent on them. The relieving officer is in the position to hear of cases where unworthy use is made of the allowance. To get equally effective supervision you would simply have to duplicate them and have a body of inspectors with similar duties and powers. Would this not be a great waste?

I am only pleading for the very poor, those who have now to be relieved under the Poor Law, because their case is the really urgent one. It may be felt later that it is advisable to extend these allowances; that is another question. But these women, whose children must be supported by the Poor Law unless they are fortunate enough to find some private charity which will do it instead, why should they wait? I think myself that if the allowance is once fixed, some women will claim it who now contrive by their wages to support their children. Most of these are on the border-line of extreme poverty, and the strain of the double burden, that of bread-winner and mother, is too much. If this turns out to be the case, it will probably be necessary to provide some of the necessary funds by a grant from the Treasury. Otherwise, the cost would bear too heavily on the ratepayers.

Do this bit of urgent reform, and then consider at your leisure the larger question—the endowment of motherhood.

I presume that by the endowment of motherhood an allowance for every child born is meant. There is another proposal made sometimes, which is that an allowance should be made for every child beyond the fourth.

These two proposals are different in their nature. The second not proceeding from any principle but being really in the nature of relief. The first is the recognition of the right of every child to State support, independently of what its parents own or earn.

No real experiment of State assistance on this scale has yet been made. The Australian £5 for every baby born is more in the nature of our maternity benefit, and does little more than pay for the expenses of the confinement. I should fear that the general allowance advocated might lead to the lowering of the men's wages. Idle men might choose to live on their families' endowment, with spells of irregular, casual work when they felt inclined. What effect would this have on the labour market? Sufficiently strong Trade Unions might lessen the danger. But the father of a large family would probably seldom think it worth his while to belong to a Union, as he would feel his family endowment made him quite independent. The charge on the national finance would be very serious, and if in addition to the expenditure, it caused a number of men to cease from work, the damage to the national wealth would be increased.

One of your correspondents said they would be no worse than the present rich. Perhaps not, but they might be far more numerous, and the rich do not compete in the labour market. It is admitted that partially subsidised labour has a deleterious effect.

Another evil effect would be that the money which was designed for the children would not be sufficient to keep them and the father well-fed; so should the father abstain from earning, the children would be under-nourished.

These fears may or may not be well founded, but they will certainly cause such a Conservative people as the English to hesitate for a very considerable time before venturing on such an experiment, and that is why I plead for the separation of the two schemes, and urge that the allowance to the poor widows be pressed for now while the other project is being discussed and considered.

[The following articles on the subject of pensions for mothers or for children have already been published in THE COMMON CAUSE: — *"The State, the Mother, and the Child," by M. Thoday, August 24th; "The State Endowment of Maternity," by Mary Stocks, September 21st and September 28th; "State Endowment of Motherhood," by A. Maude Royden, October 19th; "Child Pensions," by Lilian Dawson, October 26th.*

THE COMMON CAUSE *takes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these articles but gives space for the subject to be thoroughly discussed.]*

OPENING OF THE "COMMON CAUSE" HUT IN FRANCE.

Thanks to the generous gift of £25, the proceeds of a sale organised by members of the Gillingate Mission, we have now only about £66 to collect to complete our fund. We are specially grateful for this kind contribution, because the members of the Gillingate Mission are almost all busy working women, and the time spent in getting up the sale must have entailed a real sacrifice.

We thankfully acknowledge the following sums :—

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	780	1	10
Mrs. Joseph		4	6
Contributions from Gt. Yarmouth and friends interested in the hut in France	5	5	0
Miss Dorothy Giles		5	0
"A Birthday Present"	2	0	0
Gillingate Mission, per Mrs. E. Jones	25	0	0
"E. H. M."		10	0
Miss A. Gardner		5	0
Miss M. C. Mackie...		2	6
Miss Mary Sharp		2	6
Budleigh Salterton W.S.S. ...	4	0	0
Miss M. F. Pugh	15	0	0
Hereford Soc. for Women's Suffrage	1	1	0
	£833	17	4

Further contributions should be sent to The Editor, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Y.W.C.A. ask us to convey to our readers its warm thanks for the support which they are giving to the work for British girls in France. The hut is now up in an important base, the name of which we are not allowed to mention, and Miss Moberly, who is well known to our readers in connection with the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units, is in charge of it. She writes :—

"I came over to France on October 1st to organise Huts for the Y.W.C.A. in this district, and found a large camp of W.A.A.C.s (commonly called 'Wacks') was anxiously waiting for the completion of The Common Cause Hut, the opening of which was to take place that week, with a concert by the Lena Ashwell Concert Party, for which invitations had already been issued. The next few days were a blur of shopping, borrowing, improvising, with sweeping and cleaning in between whiles, since it was some days before a charwoman was forthcoming. The concert was a great success, the Hut being packed from end to end with W.A.A.C.s and their soldier friends.

The Common Cause Hut is going to be *the* Hut in France by the time we've finished with it. It was a delightful surprise to me to find that my connection with the N.U. would continue, and that this was to be The Common Cause Hut. The W.A.A.C. officers also, who are an ideal set of women to work with, are equally pleased.

"It was not till I came to France that I realised in the least what these Huts mean to the girls and their 'Tommy' friends. They are a breezy, adventurous, high-spirited set, enthusiastic about their officers (as they well may be!), and only slowly beginning to understand the use and meaning of discipline. They are well-fed, happy, and extremely healthy—much more so than when they arrived. But the hours are long (everyone in France seems to be working 'overtime'!), and the routine bears hard on the majority who are unused to it. Moreover, they sleep eight in a hut, with no room for anything except beds and two cubicles, one for washing and another for their possessions, which have to be kept down to a minimum. For reasons of health it is not advisable to warm these Huts much.

The Mess Hut, which is very well warmed, is, of course, primarily for meals, and long bare tables and forms are not inviting for a tired girl in her scanty leisure. The only other alternative is a walk down a long, dreary, and unspeakably muddy road in the pitch dark, with a friend of either sex. But on winter evenings this has obvious drawbacks, and in any case the complete lack of beauty of small home comforts which is characteristic of every military camp, is hard on girls who for the most part have hitherto taken such luxuries as a matter of course. There is also another side to the matter: the girls are living at high tension, away from their homes, at a large military base where they are accessible to men of all sorts; and it is important that they should have a warm, pleasant place with counter-attractions in the way of games, music, books, &c., to which they can bring their friends.

When the Hut is completed there will be a large central hall for light refreshments, games, concerts, &c., a quiet room (with a sewing-machine, which is eagerly awaited) for reading, writing, &c., and rooms behind for our workers to live in.

Requirements.

"Besides money, we badly want all sorts of books for the library, bright posters and pictures for the walls, music, and song-books, cushions, cushion covers, curtains, cretonne or casement cloth—anything and everything to adorn the hut and a central club in the town which we shall shortly open. The shops here are limited and incredibly dear—nowhere have I been able to find such essentials as a poker or a pair of tongs, or any pretty flower vases. Appallingly ugly cups and saucers cost 1 franc 50 each, and it is impossible to get pretty or solid material for the very necessary curtains.

"If any readers can help us in this matter, the quickest transport is the Parcel Post for lighter commodities. Parcels up to 7 lbs. weight may be sent for 1s. 4d. They should be addressed to me, c/o Y.M.C.A., A.P.O. 4, B.E.F.

"Parcels over this weight should be sent to F. Warren, Transport Department Y.M.C.A., 244, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C. They should be strongly packed, and must show :—

1. Name and address of sender.
2. Name and address of consignee.
3. Contents.

"An advice should be posted to Mr. Warren by the sender notifying the forwarding of the parcels.

"The Y.M.C.A. is giving us most invaluable help all round, and as soon as we can get the supplies through, we are hoping to include in our canteen many feminine necessaries in the way of cottons, hairpins, tapes, underclothing, gloves, &c., which are anxiously asked for every day.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

The Treasurers and Committee of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units gratefully acknowledge the splendid sum of £105 sent to them by the Leicester Suffrage Society. It was a part of the money collected by the Alexandra Committee at a Flag Day in August, and another £105 was given to the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The expenses of withdrawing the Millicent Fawcett Units from Russia, after their work was done, were so unexpectedly heavy that money is still needed, and the generous gift from Leicester, with other small sums from various quarters, are much appreciated. If, however, any money is left when all liabilities have been settled, the Committee hope to give it to the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Meanwhile, they are glad to think that though their particular work is no longer required in Russia, several of their staff are still out there working with other bodies. Dr. Daisy Stepney is still in Kazan, working under the Town Council, one or two nurses are in Samara with the Friends' Mission, and Sister Crowe has just joined the British Armoured-Car Section, and is nursing for them.

Correspondence.

[All letters intended for publication should reach the Editor by the first post on Monday morning. The name and address of correspondents must be affixed, though not necessarily for publication. Letters which do not fulfil this condition will in no case be published.]

THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

Madam,—I read with interest the Duchess of Marlborough's letter in your issue of October 12th, and with possibly even greater interest those of Miss Smith and Mrs. Stocks on October 19th. The former was dealing with the N.U.W.W. as it is, the latter deal with that organisation as it may become—so they think. Those of us who feel the effort to democratise the N.U.W.W. (or, shall we say, its efforts to democratise itself?) are not likely to be productive of great results, have refrained from saying so because we do not wish to utter carping criticisms of those who are responsible for the effort—we are awaiting the results. But this much I should like to say by way of contribution to the discussion. I cannot see how any organisation such as the N.U.W.W. can ever be the "Central Organisation through which a multitude of other organisations may speak with one mighty voice." The N.U.W.W., as it is at present, claims to speak for two and a-half million women, but to most of the members of its affiliated societies it is not even a name, and the information that they are involved by it in, say, a demand for women patrols, is ridiculed by them. I cannot at present see any way by which the N.U.W.W. as it may be can get over this.

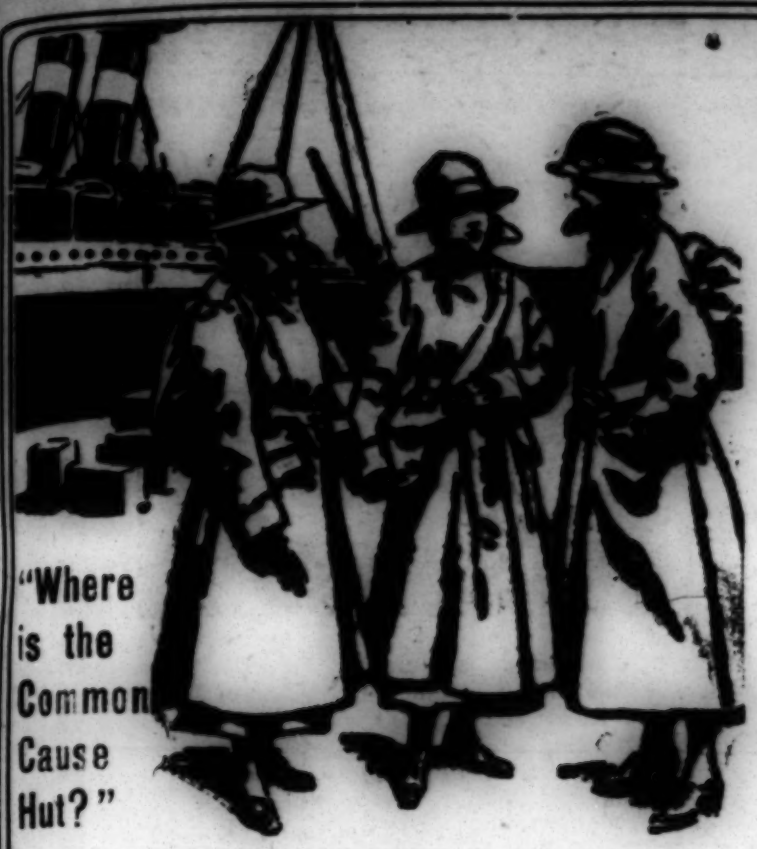
How are the *branches* of any given affiliated society to make their views on a particular subject dealt with by the N.U.W.W. or its Sectional Committees felt? Even if the Headquarters of their affiliated Society does have representation on the N.U.W.W. Executive they will only receive a second-hand report of the proceedings if they receive any report at all, and they must bring pressure to bear through their own Headquarters on its representatives. If they succeed, then their Headquarters must, through the Central Organisation of the N.U.W.W., approach the Sectional Committee which deals with the matter. If they fail to convince their own Headquarters (and they might have in any event to wait for a Council in order to do so) they are rendered impotent. Consider the length of time involved; this complicated method of procedure appears likely to make the N.U.W.W. as it may be unwieldy as the N.U.W.W. as it is and makes any real democratisation inconceivable. In the political world events cannot be guaranteed to proceed at this pace, and some simple and more rapid way will have to be found for the outpourings of the "mighty voice."

M. G. Thoday.

EXPLOITING THE CHILDREN.

Madam,—I was much impressed with the account, in the issue of October 5th, of Sir George Newman's report on the injury done to the children of Great Britain by being employed in wage-earning work before they are old enough to bear the physical strain. That being so, I hope The Common Cause will make a vigorous and determined effort to oppose this terrible evil, and help Sir G. Newman and Mr. Fisher to bring a Bill into Parliament to prohibit children leaving school before they are fourteen.

J. Nugent.



When the brave girls of the Women's Auxiliary Army arrive in France, the happiest welcome they can have is at a Y.W.C.A. hut, where they can get rest and refreshment, and the companionship of their own countrywomen.

Only £68 is now needed to complete the £900 required to build equip & maintain (for 1 year) the "COMMON CAUSE" Hut for France

To insure the hut being in full working order by the time the winter gales, frosts, and snow are upon us, the balance of the money should be sent in at once

PLEASE SEND YOUR DONATION TO-DAY!

Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of the "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut for our Girls in France, viz.: _____

wishing it every success.

Signed _____

Address _____

SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

A cheerful letter has been received from Miss Loudon, who is working at the Canteen at Creil. This is one of the two Canteens in France which the Scottish Women's Hospitals have taken over at the request of the French Military Authorities. Miss Loudon writes:—

"All is going very well. The canteen itself is like a cabin, with nails for all the utensils. The coffee is excellent, and the men thoroughly enjoy it. 'Ah, c'est bon!' 'ça rechauffe,' 'C'est fait avec du feu cela.' One man who had taken a big gulp said, 'Aie, aie, ca me brule les entrailles!' which showed that it certainly was hot. Miss Jack and I had 1,580 one night, and last night we had nearly 1,400. Among these we had 500 Zouaves—such splendid young fellows. Sometimes the men ask for bread, which we give them. The urgent order is, 'Look after the fires!' and we have to do a lot of stoking."

Dr. McIlroy is on the eve of her departure for Salonika. She will probably find that her hospital will have accomplished its flitting by the time she arrives. News has been received that the French authorities have already started the carting of the "baraques." These will supply accommodation for 250 patients. The remaining 250 will be in tents, but the baraques will be placed so as to protect the tents.

A Flag Day on behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, held in Cupar and Ceres, on Saturday, October 13th, realised a sum of £34.

London Units.

Miss May Curwen's meeting on Thursday October 25th, for soldiers' wives, at the Wilson Institute, was most successful, and though the audience was an extremely poor one, it gladly subscribed its half-pennies and pennies.

Future Meetings.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.—North Hackney Branch of London Society for Women's Suffrage; to be held by kind permission of Mrs. Petty, at 148, Stamford Hill, N.—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield, who will relate her experiences with the Scottish Women's Hospitals on the Russo-Roumanian front. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th.—Public Meeting at Sevenoaks—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield.

Women Workers Series—No. 3.

Tap, Tap, Tap.

"THAT'S Mother knocking at the door, and I don't want to get up a bit. But when she brings in a lovely hot cup of Rowntree's Cocoa I soon liven up. Mother makes it *strong* and stirs it well with boiling water. That and a slice of toast sees one through the morning round splendidly. And it's such a cheery drink too, makes you feel you enjoy life. Just try it!"

a Cup of Rowntree's Cocoa

makes a biscuit into a meal

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to October 18th, 1917	247,443	9	7
Further donations received to October 25th, 1917:—			
*Miss Edith Brock...	10	0	0
*Collected through Collecting Box in Crawford Hotel, Crawford, during season, per A. Ballantyne, Esq....	6	15	6
*"B.W.T.A.," Edinburgh, per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., to continue Motor Ambulance upkeep for October	25	0	0
*William Lyon, Esq.	2	0	0
*George Clark, Esq., to continue "Jacobins S. Clark" bed, Salonica, 1 year (3rd instalment)	50	0	0
*Mrs. Blane, to continue "Malcolm Blane" bed, Royaumont, 6 months (3rd instalment)	25	0	0
*Anonymous, per Miss Mary C. Erskine		5	0
*Mrs. and Miss Jane du B. Roberts, New York, per Miss J. C. C. Macdonald, to continue "Strathardle" bed, Salonica ($5 each)	2	1	4
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co. (£5 1s. 2d.), Employees Matthew Muir & Co. (£1 11s.)	6	12	2
*Miss Cunningham (Canteen work in France)	1	1	0
*Mrs. Balfour, per Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, Hon. Sec. Peebles W.S.S., to continue "Tweeddale" bed, Royaumont (10th instalment)	10	0	0
*Leicester and Leicestershire W.S.S., per Miss Sloane, M.A., Hon. Sec. and Treas.: Share of proceeds of Flag Day held in Leicester, on August 25th, by the Leicester Alexandra Com. (for Tubercular Serbs in France)	105	0	0
Mrs. T. Annan	1	0	0
Rev. D. R. Kyd		10	0
*Per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Local Hon. Sec. S.W.H. Greenock: 15th instal. from the Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme in Greenock	50	0	0
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Collection from Northallerton Farmers (£13), Collection, Drawing-room Meeting (Mrs. Weston-Adamson's), and Collection at Meeting in Town Hall (£26 13s. 3d.), Additional to collections at meetings (10s.) ...	40	3	3
*Leven W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, Hon. Treas., to continue "Leven and District" beds (3)—two Royaumont and one Salonica—further 6 months each (already acknowledged £25): Weekly collections from Female Employees at Salt Works, Leven (17s. 3d.), Collected by Mr. Alfred Hanson (£3), Collecting Boxes of Members and Friends (£3 4s. 7d.), Proceeds of Jumble Sale (less expenses) (£15 1s. 3d.), Sale of Flags at Elie (£8 4s. 11d.), Part proceeds of sale of waste paper (£19 12s.)	50	0	0
*Miss Boyd	5	0	0
Miss M. D. White	1	0	0
*Falkirk Iron Co., per *Falkirk W.S.S., per Miss Moir, Hon. Treas., to continue "Falkirk Iron Works" bed, Salonica, for 2nd 6 months (£25), For General Funds (£5)	30	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Mrs. Tom Paton, to continue "Evelyn Maud" bed, Salonica (4th instal.) (£25), "Astra," for "Scots Thistle" bed, Royaumont (1st con.) (2s. 6d.)	25	2	6
The Mayor's Local Central War Relief Fund, per Preston Kitchen, Esq., Town Clerk, Middlesbrough, to name a "Middlesbrough" bed, per Miss Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.	50	0	0
*Mrs. Tweedie Watson	1	0	0
John S. Gibb, Esq....	2	0	0
*Per the Bank of New Zealand, London, by "Ruth Beetham," Ranfurly Club, Masterton, New Zealand	60	0	0
*Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Assoc., per Miss I. Fletcher, Hon. Treas., for upkeep of "Liverpool W.S.S." bed, Royaumont (3rd instalment)	10	0	0
*Launceston W.S.S., per Miss Morshead, Hon. Treas., for General Funds	4	7	0
Miss Irene M. Grant	5	0	0
*Mrs. H. Houston Ross (£10), Miss Ross (£5)	15	0	0
Miss Mary Smith	1	1	0
*Per Miss Bury: The Northern Co-op., Aberdeen, to continue "Aberdeen Co-op. Women's Guild" bed (American Unit)	5	0	0
	£248,043	8	4

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Jacobina S. Clark" (Salonica, further 1 year)	George Clark, Esq., "Mokoia," Troon.
"Malcolm Blane" (Royaumont, further 6 months)	Mrs. Blane, Alltan Down, Nairn.
"Leven and District" (three beds) (Royaumont and Salonica, further 6 months each)	Leven W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, Hon. Treas.
"Falkirk Iron Works" (Salonica, further 6 months)	Falkirk W.S.S., per Mrs. Moir, Hon. Treas.
"Evelyn Maud" (Salonica, further 6 months)	Mrs. Tom Paton, per Mrs. Robertson.
"Middlesbrough" (1 year)...	The Mayor's Local Central War Relief Fund, per Preston Kitchen, Esq., per Miss Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.

TRAINING FOR WOMEN PATROLS.

MADAM,—May I put in a plea for more volunteers for the professions of Policewoman and Paid Patrol? It is vital that those who undertake it at the outset should contribute real education, experience, initiative, and sympathy to the work, for the sake of those who follow after them, and no considerations of low pay or uncertainty of status should deter women possessing such qualifications from offering their services.

The Bristol School for Women Patrols and Police exists to find such women and to give them an opportunity of testing their fitness for the new career before passing them to Watch Committees and other appointing authorities. If anyone desiring further information will write to us at 77, Queen's Road, Bristol, I shall be happy to supply all particulars.

D. O. G. Peto (Director).

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Items of Interest.

WOMEN AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

An article in *The Manchester Guardian* for October 26th, dealing with the future of the textile industry, gives some interesting figures showing that the great cotton spinning towns of Lancashire employ from two to three times the proportion of the female population that is normally employed in factory work in other industrial centres. In England and Wales as a whole, the number of women described as "unoccupied" in the census of 1911 was 208 to every 100 "occupied." In the town of Blackburn the proportion, instead of 208, was only 70, while taking Lancashire as a whole, it was 144. The general conclusion drawn from these figures by *The Manchester Guardian* correspondent is that no scheme of industrial reconstruction after the war can safely assume that the labour of men in the cotton trade can be largely replaced by that of women, since that will not be available in sufficient quantity, and in fact he rather anticipates that the increased use of automatic machinery in industries which compete for labour with textiles will attract more women away from their other trades.

THE ALLIES' FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

Every housewife in the United States is asked this week to sign a pledge to do her utmost to economise in the foodstuffs needed by the Allies. Like ourselves, the Americans are a wasteful nation, and a systematic campaign in food economy is considered vitally necessary as a war measure. Half a million volunteers are starting forth this week to canvass the 20,000,000 households or more in the United States in the interests of food conservation.

Among the little economies in food consumption which Sir Arthur Yapp is urging the people of Britain to practice every day are:—

simpler meals of two courses only at midday or evening dinner at least three days a week.
Extended use of communal kitchens.
Better preparation of food.
Much fuller use of vegetables and fruit.
No butter at dinner.
Extra vegetables in place of bread.
No cream except for invalids and children.
No tea except for the tea meal.
No open sugar-bowl.
No ham or bacon except for breakfast.
Those who can possibly do without bacon should refrain from eating it altogether, for the shortage will continue after the war.

Most of these are excellent, but we thought the economy of the two-course meal had long ago been proved a fallacy. It is far more extravagant to set a joint before a hungry family to start with than to give them good thick soup first, or some of those nice pickled herrings which the Government are telling us to buy. The old-fashioned Essex plan of beginning the dinner with pudding can also be recommended to ward off the attack on joint and loaf.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

NOVEMBER 1.

Birkenhead—South End Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker: Miss Wyse, on Scottish Women's Hospitals. 8 p.m.

NOVEMBER 2.

Hampstead—Drawing-room Meeting at 92, Fellows Road—Hostess: Mrs. Park—Chair: Miss Palliser—Speaker: Mrs. Osler (of Birmingham)—Subject: "What Next? The Future of the National Union." 3.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 3.

Coventry—Government Colony, Foleshill—"Women and the Vote," Mrs. Ring 8.45 p.m

NOVEMBER 4.

Coventry—Government Colony, Foleshill—"Women and the Use of the Vote," Mrs. Ring 8.45 p.m.

NOVEMBER 7.

Birmingham—Medical Theatre, University—"Future of Indian Women," A. Yusuf Ali, Esq. 5.30 p.m.

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street. 3—5 p.m.

NOVEMBER 10.

Manchester and District Fed.—Annual Meeting, in the Y.M.C.A. Minor Hall, Peter Street, Manchester—Discussion on "The Future of the Women's Movement"—Speakers: Mrs. Osler and Mrs. Strachey. 3 p.m.

NOVEMBER 16.

London—24, Park Lane—Hostess: The Countess Brassey—Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Astor—Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Subject: "The Importance of Using the Vote." 6 p.m.

Coming Events.

November 9th, 1917.—N.U.W.W. Conference of Social Workers, on "Special Aspects of Demobilisation Affecting Social Workers," to be held at the School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C. Speakers: Miss Helen Ward, Women's Service; Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C.; Miss Hadow, Welfare Dept., Ministry of Munitions. 5.30—7 p.m.

"There but for the Grace of God go I."

Do you feel like this towards the criminal? If so, why not help to spread the feeling and promote reasonable measures by joining the

Penal Reform League?

Subscriptions are not fixed. Usual amounts are 2/6, 5/-, 10/- to a guinea, and a few under or over those amounts. Write to

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Prison Regime by Arthur St. John
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2d. each, 1/6 per doz.
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40	3	0	8	6	16	0

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SCHOOLS

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

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PRESTATYN, NORTH WALES.—SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS and LITTLE BOYS. Good train service London and North-Western Main Line. Sea and mountain air, especially recommended by doctors for delicate children. Prospectus and good references on application. Boarders can be received at once at moderate fees. Half fees from now to end of present term.

Headmistress—Miss E. M. HICKSON, Pendre, Prestatyn, North Wales.

Miss B. Hickson could see relatives and give full information at 47, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, from 10-4.30.

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WANTED, reliable Working Housekeeper; vegetarian; family of two and baby.—Apply Mrs. Rose, The Chestnuts, Grosvenor-rd. East, St. Albans.

WANTED.—LADIES AS REPRESENTATIVES to a well-known old-established Insurance Company. An entirely new opening for women workers; whole or part time. Excellent prospects.—For particulars apply Miss Rochford, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office, 14, Great Smith-st.

POSITIONS WANTED.

LADY wishes post as Companion-Housekeeper where maid is kept.—Write Miss MacPhail, Darton, Park Crescent, Southport, Lancashire.

LADY recommends her late Lady Housekeeper (with small boy); good cook and needlewoman, excellent economical manager, domesticated, very capable; would take entire charge with young maid or charwoman. Salary £36.—Box 7,057, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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No. 1.—Bread and Maize Scones. No. 2.—Bread and Oaten Wafers. No. 3.—Cakes and Biscuits. Singly, 1½d.; set of three, 3d., post free.—From the Betterment Book Room, 40a, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d., post free, from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 23, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

HALVE YOUR COAL BILL! Burn air and get more heat by using a "Dreadnought" Coal Saver (patent), suitable for ordinary grates or ranges. Lasts four to five years. Price 2s. 6d., post free. Send for one to-day. Descriptive lists free.—Archibald Fletcher, (Dept. H.), Freeman-street, Birmingham. Agents wanted.

[Continued on page 360

N.U.W.S.S.
THE 1917 FRANCHISE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

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All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

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Continued from page 359]

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CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

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